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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/939,659	08/28/2001	Hiromi Ishikawa	Q65937	4455
5590 09/21/2005 SUGHRUE, MION, ZINN, MACPEAK & SEAS, PLLC 2100 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W. Washington, DC 20037-3202			EXAMINER	
			LEE, SHUN K	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2878	
			DATE MAILED: 09/21/2005	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

. <u>.</u>		Application No.	Applicant(s)				
Office Action Summary		09/939,659	ISHIKAWA, HIROMI				
		Examiner	Art Unit				
	•	Shun Lee	2878				
	The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address Period for Reply						
WHIC - Exter after - If NC - Failu Any r	ORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY CHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DANSIONS OF time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.13 SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period were to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing and patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	ATE OF THIS COMMUNIC.  16(a). In no event, however, may a reprint apply and will expire SIX (6) MONT cause the application to become ABA	ATION. lly be timely filed  HS from the mailing date of this communication. NDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).				
Status							
2a)⊠	Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>05 Ju</u> This action is <b>FINAL</b> . 2b) This Since this application is in condition for allowar closed in accordance with the practice under E	action is non-final. nce except for formal matte					
Dispositi	ion of Claims		•				
5)⊠ 6)⊠ 7)□	<ul> <li>4)  Claim(s) 1-18 is/are pending in the application.</li> <li>4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdrawn from consideration.</li> <li>5)  Claim(s) 1-8,15 and 16 is/are allowed.</li> <li>6)  Claim(s) 9-14,17 and 18 is/are rejected.</li> <li>7)  Claim(s) is/are objected to.</li> <li>8)  Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.</li> </ul>						
Applicati	ion Papers						
9)∏ 10)⊠ Examinei	The specification is objected to by the Examine The drawing(s) filed on <u>28 August 2001 and 06</u>	January 2004 is/are: a)⊠ drawing(s) be held in abeyand ion is required if the drawing(s	e. See 37 CFR 1.85(a). ) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).				
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119  12) ☑ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).  a) ☑ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:  1. ☑ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.  2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No  3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).  * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.							
2) Notice 3) Information	e of References Cited (PTO-892) te of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) mation Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) or No(s)/Mail Date		/Mail Date ormal Patent Application (PTO-152)				

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### **DETAILED ACTION**

## Specification

1. The lengthy specification has not been checked to the extent necessary to determine the presence of all possible minor errors. Applicant's cooperation is requested in correcting any errors of which applicant may become aware in the specification.

## Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
  - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 3. Claims 9-14, 17, and 18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Muelle*r et al.* (US 6,373,074) in view of Endriz (US 5,594,752) and Ishiwata (US 6,157,756).

The specification (pg. 27) discloses that a cylindrical lens comprises both uniform and varying curvatures over the lens longitudinal direction.

In regard to claims **12-14** and **18**, Mueller et al. disclose (Figs. 1-4, and 7) a radiation image read-out apparatus, comprising:

(i) stimulating ray irradiating means (11, 20, 21, 22, ..., 29) for linearly irradiating stimulating rays (16, 41) through a reproduction optical device (30, 31, 32, ..., 39) such as a cylindrical lens (column 7, line 54 to column 8, line 57) onto an area of a stimulable phosphor sheet (15), on which a radiation image has been stored

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(column 4, lines 51-54), the stimulating rays (16, 41) causing the stimulable phosphor sheet (15) to emit light (17) in proportion to an amount of energy stored thereon during its exposure to radiation,

- (ii) a line sensor (12), which comprises a plurality of photoelectric conversion devices (PD1, PD2, ..., PDn) arrayed along the linear area of the stimulable phosphor sheet (15) exposed to the linear stimulating rays (16, 41), and
- (iii) sub-scanning means (71, 72, 73) for moving the stimulable phosphor sheet (15) with respect to the stimulating ray irradiating means (11, 20, 21, 22, ..., 29) and the line sensor (12) and in a direction (A) intersecting with a length direction (B) of the linear area of the stimulable phosphor sheet (15) exposed to the linear stimulating rays (16, 41),

wherein the stimulating ray irradiating means (11, 20, 21, 22, ..., 29) comprises:

a laser diode or a plurality of laser diodes (LD1, LD2, ..., LDn, 20, 21, 22, ..., 29)

are located such that laser beams, which have been produced by the laser

diodes (LD1, LD2, ..., LDn, 20, 21, 22, ..., 29) and act as the stimulating rays

(16, 41), stand in a row along the length direction (B) of the linear area of the

stimulable phosphor sheet (15) exposed to the linear stimulating rays (16, 41),

wherein the plurality of the laser diodes (LD1, LD2, ..., LDn, 20, 21, 22, ..., 29)

are located such that the laser beams, which have been produced by the laser

diodes adjacent to each other among the plurality of the laser diodes (LD1,

LD2, ..., LDn, 20, 21, 22, ..., 29), stand in a row so as to have an overlapping

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region, at which the laser beams overlap each other (column 7, line 54 to column 8, line 57), and

the reproduction optical device (30, 31, 32, ..., 39) such as a cylindrical lens (column 7, line 54 to column 8, line 57), which converges each of the laser beams with respect to one direction in order to form a linear laser beam wherein the linear laser beam is converged each only in a plane is parallel to a junction plane of the laser diodes (LD1, LD2, ..., LDn, 20, 21, 22, ..., 29).

While Mueller et al. also disclose a reproduction optical device such as a cylindrical lens, the apparatus of Mueller et al. lacks that the reproduction optical device comprises a cylindrical lens having a single continuous cylindrical surface with the curvature varying over a lens longitudinal direction, such that a beam diameter of the linear laser beam at the linear area of the stimulable phosphor sheet exposed to the linear stimulating rays becomes uniform. However, optical devices such as lenses for an array of laser diodes are well known in the art. For example, Ishiwata teaches (column 1, lines 6-61) it is known in the art that reproduction optical device (comprising lenses, prisms, and gratings) are used to expand a laser beam into a single line. Ishiwata also teaches (column 6, line 50 to column 7, line 15; column 8, lines 8-15; and column 14, lines 34-49) to provide an anamorphic lens system (e.g., a cylindrical lens having a curvature varying over a lens longitudinal direction) and a fiber array (i.e., fiber grating) in order to expand a laser beam into a uniform intensity arc (i.e., line). Further, Endriz teaches (column 5, lines 25-53) that lenses for an array of laser diodes can be integrated into a single lens. Therefore it would have been obvious to one having

ordinary skill in the art to provide a single cylindrical lens (e.g., an integrated array of cylindrical lenses with a single continuous cylindrical surface with the curvature varying over the lens longitudinal direction) in the apparatus and method of Mueller et al., in order to expand the laser beam into a uniform intensity line while reducing the number of lens mountings to a single lens mounting (e.g., a reduction from a lens mounting for each laser diode to a single lens mounting for the laser diode array).

In regard to claims 9-11 and 17, the method steps are implicit for the modified apparatus of Mueller et al. since the structure is the same as the applicant's apparatus of claims 12-14 and 18.

## Allowable Subject Matter

- Claims 1-8, 15, and 16 are allowed. 4.
- The following is a statement of reasons for the indication of allowable subject 5. matter: the instant application is deemed to be directed to an nonobvious improvement over the invention patented in US Patent 6,373,074. The improvement comprises in combination with other recited elements, that each of the laser diodes are located in an orientation such that a beam spread direction, which is <u>normal</u> to a junction plane, approximately coincides with the direction, along which the laser beams stand in a row.

### Response to Arguments

6. Applicant's arguments filed 5 July 2005 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Applicant argues (second to fourth paragraphs on pg. 3 of remarks filed 5 July 2005) that the references do not teach convergence of a light beam only in a Application/Control Number: 09/939,659

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direction parallel to the direction of the junction plane. Examiner respectfully disagrees. It is noted that applicant admits (first paragraph on pg. 3 of remarks filed 4 October 2004) that the drawings of Mueller et al. and Endriz show the direction of the junction plane. The drawings of Mueller et al. and Endriz illustrates the laser diodes are located in an orientation such that the beam spread direction parallel with the junction plane coincides with the direction along which the laser beams stand in a row and that the light beams are converged in a direction parallel to the direction of the junction plane and the direction along which the laser beams stand in a row.

In response to applicant's argument (last paragraph on pg. 3 of remarks filed 5 July 2005) that Endriz's integration is of collimating lenses 17-18 and not converging lenses, the test for obviousness is not whether the features of a secondary reference may be bodily incorporated into the structure of the primary reference; nor is it that the claimed invention must be expressly suggested in any one or all of the references. Rather, the test is what the combined teachings of the references would have suggested to those of ordinary skill in the art. See *In re Keller*, 642 F.2d 413, 208 USPQ 871 (CCPA 1981). Moreover, applicant should note that Ishiwata was also cited as teaches (column 6, line 50 to column 7, line 15; column 8, lines 8-15; and column 14, lines 34-49) to provide an anamorphic lens system (e.g., a cylindrical lens having a curvature varying over a lens longitudinal direction) and a fiber array (i.e., fiber grating) in order to expand a laser beam into a uniform intensity arc (i.e., line). Therefore it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art to provide a single cylindrical lens (e.g., an integrated array of cylindrical lenses with a single continuous

cylindrical surface with the curvature varying over the lens longitudinal direction) in the apparatus and method of Muelle*r et al.*, in order to expand the laser beam into a uniform intensity line while reducing the number of lens mountings to a single lens mounting (e.g., a reduction from a lens mounting for each laser diode to a single lens mounting for the laser diode array).

#### Conclusion

7. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

8. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Shun Lee whose telephone number is (571) 272-2439. The examiner can normally be reached on Tuesday-Friday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, David Porta can be reached on (571) 272-2444. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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